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No. 10

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Theodore Roosevelt—Anti-American

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The Fatherland

FAIR PLAY for GERMANY and AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

Edited by George Sylvester Viereck

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GREAT BRITAIN BLACKLISTS AMERICAN BANKERS

New York Financial Houses Doing Business With Berlin or Vienna Are Debarred From English Business

GREAT BRITAIN has decreed that American bankers must not do business in Germany. If they elect to exercise their undoubted right to send drafts to Berlin or Vienna, they are promptly blacklisted in London and are prevented from continuing their financial relations with British subjects.

This rule is not enforced fairly. If the bank or banker in New York is very powerful and influential, and perhaps has rendered Great Britain service in the distribution of Anglo-French bonds, the fact that the institution deals with Germany is ignored.

A well-known New York banking house, established over sixty years ago, and having the finest standing in Wall Street, has just been blacklisted because the firm would not discontinue doing business with Germany. The senior partner of the firm has a nephew in the British Army, and he himself is a native-born American.

Another well-established "merchant-banker" was also recently blacklisted. But the name was erased in slightly less than twenty-four hours. Why? Because this firm has extensive connections in South and Central America and in Africa, and it threatened to immediately shut down on the credit extended to Britishers if its name was not removed from the black list. This firm could have financially ruined a large number of British concerns, if it had once decided to take retaliatory action.

The New York banking firm which is still on the blacklist appealed to the State Department in Washington, and was referred to the office of the Trade Department of the British Embassy. There, the suave Mr. J. J. Broderick said that if the banker would file an affidavit that he would not trade with Germany his name would be removed from the black list. This, the banker refused to do. Incidently, he asked Mr. Broderick whether he had received such an affidavit from the Guaranty Trust Company, whose board of directors includes partners of J. P. Morgan. Mr. Broderick did not answer the question. He was also asked whether the National City Bank or the Bankers Trust Company had made any promises. No reply was forthcoming.

On the British Black List

It is a well known fact that all of the banks mentioned do a considerable business with Germany, especially the Guaranty Trust Company. This Trust Company, by the way, is the registrar of the Anglo-French bonds. Max May, vice-president and manager of the foreign exchange department of the Trust Company, does not allow his views on the war to interfere with his business. He is credited with being distinctly pro-German, but he has been unusually neutral in his exchange operations. England has to thank him for stabilizing sterling exchange, and the Kaiser might well award him a golden cross for his services in facilitating whatever business that has been transacted with Germany since the outbreak of the European War.

The fact that the British Government is not sincere in its assertion that eligibility to the black list is achieved by the transaction of business with Germany is indicated by the fact that a large number of the leading banks in New York buy and sell Reichsmarks every day, and still they have been denied a place on the black list. Among the institutions which are known to have sold exchange on Berlin are the Guaranty Trust Company, the Bankers Trust Company, the National City Bank, the National Bank of Commerce, the Bank of New York, the Chase National Bank, and the National Park Bank.

In this connection it is interesting to note that one national bank —the Irving—has refused to do any business with Germany. This bank discontinued buying and selling exchange some time ago. To its customers, the bank has stated that delays in the mails and the scarcity of demand for financial transactions with Berlin were the reasons prompting the bank to entirely discontinue operations in Reichsmarks. It is understood, however, that the Irving is either afraid or else that it has been warned. It has a considerable block of Anglo-French bonds in its vaults, and it evidently does not want to offend Great Britain.

The British "Gray List"

In addition to a black list, the British Government has a "gray list" on which is inscribed the names of bankers and banks under suspicion. Sometimes a name is transferred from one list to the other. Cablegrams sent out from New York are carefully watched by agents of the British Government and whenever it is found that a message seems to indicate that a banker is doing some business with a German firm, close scrutiny is observed over the operations of the sender. He is first warned, then placed on the "gray list," and eventually he is deemed worthy of mention on the black list.

The action of the British Government in blacklisting American bankers is decidedly short-sighted. The policy has proved a boomerang. It has hurt British bankers more than it has affected the Americans blacklisted. Moreover, Great Britain has thus aided this country in the development of a broad discount market, made possible by the recent passage of the Federal Reserve Banking Law. London bankers have always sought to prevent, as much as possible, the creation of "dollar exchange," realizing that if drafts drawn in dollars became popular, bills drawn in sterling would lose their popularity, and in consequence London would no longer continue to be the central discount market of the world.

The New York banker who has been blacklisted formerly transacted a large business in London. In financing imports from China, Japan and other countries, he used to have the drafts drawn in sterling, payable in London. Since his blacklisting, these bills have been drawn in American dollars, payable in New York. This blacklisted banker has not lost any of his Chinese or Japanese business. His profits are even larger because he does not have to split commission with British banks. On the other hand, his London friends are losing the commissions they would otherwise be earning, and financially England is being deprived of exchange, so important at the present time.

The superior wisdom of Germany and Austria is again made manifest. These countries have not been so foolish and short-sighted as to blacklist American bankers who have continued their lawful pursuit of trading with whatever country they saw fit.

WHAT THE CENSOR SUPPRESSED—AND WHAT THE NEW YORK NEWSPAPERS AIDED HIM IN SUPPRESSING

By George Sylvester Viereck

The Great Peace Debate in Parliament

I HAVE lying before me a copy of the *Labor Leader*, of Friday, February 25, 1916. It is printed and published in Blackfriars Street, Manchester, the London depot for distribution being St. Bride's House, Salisbury Square. The copy of this paper (it is the second edition) contains the pent-up heart's cry of the British people for peace. Here is none of the empty boasting, the cheap braggadocio, the sinister perversion of fact that makes up the bulk of the despatches that come to us from English sources.

Here is a searching of the English heart, an admission of wrongdoing in high places, a confession that England was wrong in this war and that all is not well with the Empire.

Here are laid before the public the speeches made during the "Great Peace Debate in Parliament," which the British censor feared to let echo in the world without the Island Kingdom, speeches which must have chilled the hearts of Asquith, Lloyd George and Lord Grey. The headlines run: "Must All Europe's Manhood be Slaughtered? Moving Speeches by Philip Snowden, C. P. Trevelyan, A. Ponsonby, R. L. Outhwaite, D. W. Mason and Sir W. P. Byles."

I quote herewith:

On Wednesday, February 23rd, the Government gave facilities for the discussion of a proposal that Britain should state the terms upon which she would be ready to negotiate peace. Mr. Asquith declined to add to his previous statements. The following speeches were delivered in support of the proposal:

Mr. Snowden's Historic Speech

"The fact that after eighteen months of war the military situation is so unsatisfactory to the Allies is no evidence in itself that a decisive military victory may not yet come to the Allied forces. But in a matter like this, where so much is at stake, where millions of lives are in peril, and where the fate of Europe is involved, we must be honest with ourselves, and it is criminal to encourage self-deception. Every scrap of more or less reliable newspaper talk is seized upon in order to encourage the hope of a speedy termination of the war by the economic collapse of the enemy, but by the time the enemy collapses from economic exhaustion, every other combatant will be practically in the same position.

"Such a speech as that delivered by Lord Rosebery in which he said that the war must be continued until Germany was utterly ruined; such a speech as that delivered by the President of the Board of Trade in which he said after the war we must see that Germany does not raise her head again; and such writings as those which are constantly appearing in certain reviews, are doing more than all else to prolong this war, and they are costing this country thousands of lives and millions of money."

Mr. C. P. Trevelyan Pleads for Reason

"In the earlier stages of the war it was an avowed principle of the British Government that any territorial alterations in Europe which the war might effect ought to be based on the voice of the population. That is a principle which is very intelligible, and I am sure is supported by almost all British men, or it ought to be. A few weeks ago Mr. Masterman, who is, I believe, in a position of Government responsibility, wrote a letter to the *Daily Chronicle*. It was so pontifical in its nature that no reply of any sort was allowed to be made to it, and it was in no way noticed, by way of repudiation, by the Government. But in that article one of the principal features was the suggestion that Germany up to the Rhine ought to be made French; that the Rhine was the natural defensive boundary of France, and the natural western boundary of Germany. That is entirely incompatible with the position taken up by the member for Dundee. What is the result? This article by Mr. Masterman is being quoted by every paper in Germany, in order to show that the real intention of the Allied Governments is to take German provinces and to disrupt the German Empire. It is most unfortunate if this misconception is to be allowed to continue, unless, indeed, which I do not believe, the Government have changed their policy."

Mr. Ponsonby's Noble Plea

Mr. Arthur Ponsonby said: "This war has been brought about by secret diplomacy and diplomatic failure, which must be stopped, if possible, by the united determination of democracy.

"I did trust that when my friends were speaking the Government would take heed. If they ignore the same opinion in this country and abroad that is in favor of a settlement without further bloodshed; if they disregard the increasingly heavy burden that is crushing great populations in Europe down to ruin; if they persist in continuing the war month after month and year after year, with the elusive object of military triumph, then I say most assuredly they are laying the foundations of another conflict of violence—an ungovernable conflict, not between one nation and another nation, but between the peoples of nations and their rulers."

Sir W. P. Byles' Declaration

"I do not believe that by the arbitrament of war we shall come to the end so quickly or so satisfactorily as we should if we held counsel together. I love my country as much as any of my colleagues, notwithstanding these views. I mourn to see her, in her eagerness to sacrifice to the god of war, raising to herself a mountain of sorrow, and suffering and bereavement. I have never worshipped in the temples of that deity. I have always warned my fellow countrymen that their offerings of guns and ships, which they would in their blindness lay upon his altar, would some day minister to their own destruction, and so we see it to-day."

Mr. R. L. Outhwaite, M.P., Asks Some Questions

"Mr. T. G. Bowles, who was once a member of the House of Commons and devoted himself very much to nautical matters, in an article in a recent issue of the *Candid Review*, set out very well the position in which we find ourselves. He said:

"As in going to war, so in coming to peace. It is a mistake to suppose that old men are prudent—on the contrary, they are always rash; for they have not time to wait. These vain old men have committed their silly old selves to statements and requirements of their own of the terms of peace they will propose. They, forsooth! They launch the egregious Mr. Masterman to tell a listening world what they will impose and require—when their power of requiring and imposing anything is broken—when they are surrounded with defeated adventures, lost gambles, decimated Allies, and ruined nations. Will they have the courage and manliness now to face the wreck they have made; will they seek to salve it; or will they prolong the conflict for no other purpose than to save their wrinkled old faces? It has been the young men who have fought the war. It is for the young men to make the peace. That is their business. The war has been the work of the old. The peace will be the heritage of the young.

"We know now that we went into this war in support of the policy of maintaining the balance of power, and the invasion of Belgium was only incidental. Are we going to blow Belgium to pieces, farm by farm, village by village, and town by town, because, I suppose, Belgium will be defended? We are told we are fighting for Belgium. Surely, in the interests of Belgium, if we can negotiate Germany out of Belgium that would be the better policy.

"I am also in doubt whether the objects we first had in mind, or whether the objects which the Prime Minister stated at the Guildhall, are still the sole objects that we have in view in this war. We now know that we went to the Dardanelles in the first place at the request of the Russian Government. We see from statements in the Russian press, and from a statement made in the Greek Chamber, that our excursion into the East has largely been a commitment to aid her in the conquest of Constantinople. Dr. E. J. Dillon, in a remarkable article in this month's *Contemporary*, says that the commitment was made last April by the Foreign Secretary, and that the result of this commitment to Russia has been the alienation of Bulgaria and of Greece, and has kept Roumania neutral.

"There is an article in the Manchester *Guardian* of February 17th,

by Sir Arthur Evans, regarding the secret negotiations and commitments in connection with the intervention of Italy in the war. He makes the statement, which he says is known in the Foreign Offices of Europe but of which we have no information, that Italy's terms for coming in were that Dalmatia should be surrendered to her, areas inhabited by a purely Slav population, and he goes on to make the charge in his article that this is an absolute departure from the principles laid down by the Prime Minister. This is the handing over of a Slav population to the overlordship of a race of a different nationality.

"When one views these facts one has certainly cause for concern as to whether the objects which this country had in view are not being departed from, and are not being enlarged to the loss of human life and treasure of this country."

Such are England's cries for peace. How long dare Asquith ignore them?

HINDENBURG HOMESTEADS

By Prof. Eugen Kuehnemann

(Prof. Eugen Kuehnemann, who is Professor of Philosophy at Friedrich-Wilhelm University, is a well-known figure to cultured America. He is now traveling throughout this country on behalf of the East Prussia Relief Fund, Inc. The splendid work that this organization is doing is told by Prof. Kuehnemann himself in the following article.)

AN organization unique among the many charitable enterprises created by the war has recently been established in this country and in Germany. It is proposed by the East Prussia Relief Fund, Inc., to rebuild that portion of East Prussia which was ravished and ruined by the Russian hordes. This is the only region in Germany where the enemy was for even a little while the conqueror. The devasted homes cry to Heaven. The first time that the Russians came they were not so destructive, because they expected to hold the land. But on their second retreat they knew that they would never return again. Consequently, with characteristic Slavish cruelty, the country was laid waste and the inhabitants subjected to the most terrible barbarity. More than sixty towns and villages were destroyed.

The idea has come to many that, instead of adding to the hundreds of not too artistic Hindenburg monuments that have already been erected, "Hindenburg homesteads" for the soldiers who have fought under him would be a much more fitting memorial. And the city of Landshut has already set the example by putting up a street of small houses for this purpose.

In particular the Western German cities which were protected by the heroism of the German soldiers have recognized their sacred obligation to unfortunate East Prussia. A single city takes over the reconstruction of a certain East Prussian city, or of a whole county with its villages. The Kaiser has personally undertaken to rebuild one of these cities. The best architects have been engaged for this work, and the houses to be built will be more roomy and beautiful than those destroyed.

This work cannot but appeal to the thousands of German Americans who have relatives and friends in East Prussia and whose hearts must be touched at the thought of their own blood, homeless and in want. So the German American has been appealed to and their response has already been gratifying. The county of Ragnit and the little town bearing the same name has been set aside for German Americans to rebuild. Nowhere did the fury of the Russians do such havoc as in Ragnit. Out of a population consisting of 34,000 inhabitants, over 4,000 natives of Ragnit were carried away as prisoners. Nowhere is there a better field for American big heartedness than here. It is proposed by the American organization to rebuild this county and add to its historic tradition something characteristically American. Some of the streets of Ragnit are to be renamed and the new titles will bear such familiar cognomens as New York, Milwaukee, Cincinnati, Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, St. Louis, etc. Thus on Germany's furtherest border a little bit of America shall arise in testimony of Uncle Sam's generosity.

The officers of the East Prussia Relief Fund, Inc., are such well-known Americans as Eugen Hennigson, president; George T. Riefflin, vice-president; Hubert Cillis, treasurer; and W. E. Huth, secretary. The directors include Harry Rubens, Victor F. Ridder, J. M. Bartels, Arthur von Briesen, Dr. Emanuel Baruch and Dr. Hugo Schweitzer.

The response to the appeal issued by this genuinely constructive body has been splendid.

WHY GERMANY SENDS BEER TO THE FRONT*

By Dr. Max Stein

(The author of the following statement, Mr. Max Stein, holds the very important office of Director of the Association for the Distribution of Beer in Germany. This organization copes with the tremendous task of supplying the entire German army with beer. For the German authorities are convinced that this nourishing liquid food be given to the soldiers, whether they are in Africa, in France, in Russia or in the daring U-boats. Director Stein, who is a Swiss citizen, recently visited the United States for a short stay and his shrewd observations will interest those who care for constructive criticism and enlightened advice.)

"EVERY day the Association for the Distribution of Beer in Germany, of which I am the director, sends one and a half million liters of beer to our soldiers at the front.

"Every day railroads, motor trucks, pack animals, steamships are carrying great shipments of beer to our soldiers in Russia, in Germany, and in the Balkans.

"The average American cannot understand why the German Government spends millions of dollars and uses valuable transportation space in carrying what you consider a luxury to the front. But that is just the point. We do not consider beer a luxury, we consider it a necessity, and we believe that the health of our troops would suffer greatly if for any reason the beer supply was cut off.

"Before I came to America I could not understand this attitude of the American people. To me it seemed unbelievable that America should send an army into a waste country like Mexico and subject them to the dangers of poisoned water holes and typhoid, when you might so easily transport beer. But since coming to America I begin to understand. I have visited your drinking places, which are only frequented by men—where men stand up at a bar and one man treats the other in succession, and where drinking is more of a business than a pleasure, and where one never sees a woman, or if there is a woman, not of the better class. In Germany it is different. One goes into a German restaurant where the whole German family sits at a table, orders food and drinks beer. The first thing in the morning the Muenich woman drinks her stein of beer, and yet I know that German women do not become slaves to the habit the way the American women become slaves to the cigarette and the cocktail.

"You notice that the men who have been foremost in the fighting around Verdun are the Brandenburgers, the Badeners and the Rhinelanders. These men come from provinces where more beer and wine are consumed than probably any other territory in the world. You can draw your own conclusions from this, as to

* This is one of many interesting articles, in the April issue of *The International*. By special arrangement with THE FATHERLAND 10 months' subscription $1.00.

whether the moderate drinking of beer and wine destroys the wholesome strength of the people or breaks down manly virility, as your fanatical prohibitionist says they do.

"Another thing not generally known abroad is that the Austrian army was under strict prohibition during the early part of the war. After the battles in the Carpathians, the Austrian army was reorganized, and one of the first reforms was the introduction of beer into the army. Now the Austrians have organized a bureau, such as our German bureau, and the Austrian army gets about the same amount of beer as our own army. Since the reorganization, you know that the morale of the Austrians is 60 per cent. better than it was. I do not mean to imply by this that the improvement is due to beer, but beer evidently played a part, and to-day the Austrian military chiefs would no more think of sending out an army corps without beer than it would without bread.

"On the side of the Allies I want to call your attention to the fact that it is not the prohibition Russian army, nor the rum-drinking English who have made the best showing. The backbone of the Allies is the French army, who drink their wine as we Germans drink our beer.

"I am not attempting here to disparage the temperance movement. Only you in America and we on the Continent have an entirely different view of what constitutes temperance. I do not consider that the German who takes his beer with his meals, nor the Frenchman who takes light wine in the same way, is intemperate. I consider the Russian peasant, who used to get drunk every day on vodka, but who, now that Russia has prohibition, has substituted varnish for vodka, intemperate. But I suppose that your American prohibitionists would class all three nations as intemperate, and the only truly temperate nation, Turkey, which drinks neither wine nor beer, nor hard liquors.

"My own view of what constitutes temperance agrees pretty much with the French. If you will read the tract sent by the French Medical Society to the soldiers at the front you will see that while the men in the trenches are warned that a nip of brandy is delusive, and strong liquor of every kind habitually taken leads without fail to diseases of the stomach, liver and mind, a distinction is made in regard to fermented liquors, such as wine, beer and cider. Fermented liquors, the French soldier is told, may be safely used in moderation. This is what we, on the Continent, consider real temperance reform."

OF INTEREST TO MR. LANSING

EDITOR of THE FATHERLAND.

For your kind consideration I herewith render the following affidavit:

IF THEN WHY NOT NOW

In February, 1913, I with my family left the United States for Germany, establishing myself in the city of MANNHEIM about April 1, 1913, in business, and registering there with the American Consul (Mr. Teischmann, formerly of St. Louis) as an American citizen resident of MANNHEIM.

On or about September 7, 1914, I received a circular notice that on September 19th, starting from FRANKFURT a/M, facilities to return to the United States would be given to all of those wishing to return, or else to remain in Germany on their *own responsibility*. I disposed of my business at a sacrifice (Droguerie and groceries), took a train to FRANKFURT a/M, to receive further instruction at the Consul General's Office under direction of Major Martin, U. S. Army. Left FRANKFURT a/M on the 19th via FLUSHING to LONDON, where I became acquainted with Mr. Hoover, of the American Relief Association, and to whom, at his solicitation, I gave up the notice sent out originally from the Consul at MANNHEIM. On the trip, separately conducted from FRANKFURT to LONDON were probably 700 people, all AMERICANS, who had responded to the call of the AMERICAN Consuls in their respective German Consular districts.

In LONDON we had the choice of taking such steamers as we chose, myself and a number of the original co-travelers from FRANKFURT selecting passage on the White Star Line steamer *Cedric*, leaving LIVERPOOL on September 23rd, arriving in NEW YORK October 2, 1914. All the rest is commonplace story, but the crux of this recital is:

Why were American citizens at that time given notice to return to the States or stay at their own risk in a country not at war with the United States, and why at *this time* does the United States refuse to warn its citizens from sailing in any kind of vessel, subject probably to greater danger than remaining in Germany?

Yours truly,

JULIUS A. SPIEGEL.

G., 212 N. 5th Street, Richmond, Va.

State of Virginia }
City of Richmond } to wit: —

I, Mrs. C. B. Gillikin, a Notary Public in and for the City of Richmond, do hereby certify that Julius A. Spiegel, whose name is signed to the writing above, bearing date on the 3rd of March, 1916, has acknowledged the same before me, in my city aforesaid.

Given under my hand this 3rd day of March, 1916.

MRS. C. B. GILLIKIN,
Notary Public.
My Commission expires March 22, 1918.

MYSTERIOUS VISITORS TO THE WHITE HOUSE

By Josiah Wingate, Washington, D. C.

COL. E. M. HOUSE, the mysterious, has been with us again. On his last visit to the White House he was accompanied by Cleveland H. Dodge, who was one of the first and heaviest contributors to the Wilson campaign fund, both before and after the nomination at Baltimore. They were house guests of the President. Neither ventured very far beyond the White House grounds during the four days of their visit. To have done so would have subjected them to persistent, and, mayhap, impertinent questions by the newspaper men. They came, of course, by special invitation. Nobody dares merely to "drop in" at the White House, as one may informally call on a friend and be persuaded to remain as a guest over night. Col. House, the mysterious, and Cleveland Dodge, the heavy contributor, were house guests of the President four days during the week when the country was being agitated by ominous outgivings from the White House and the State Department concerning the sinking in the English Channel of the *Sussex* and the *Englishman*.

What Banker Dodge is presumed to know about the submarine question, nobody, with the possible exception of himself, President Wilson, Col. House, the mysterious, and Secretary Lansing pretends to the least knowledge. And still it is known that he participated in every secret discussion of that subject between the President, Col. House and Secretary Lansing.

To solve the mystery of his value to Wilson as an adviser on this matter one must appreciate the close financial relations between Dodge and the Morgan banking interests. J. P. Morgan had returned from Europe only a few days before House and Dodge were summoned to the White House.

ALL the White House has ever said about the object of House's last visit to Europe was that he carried to our Embassies at London, Paris and Berlin the "atmosphere" of the Administration. "Atmosphere" cannot be transmitted to Europe in these parlous times either by mail, cable or wireless. The risk of exposure would be too great. What "atmosphere" Col. House, the mysterious, brought back from Europe undoubtedly found expression in the impetuous outburst of the President to Senators Stone and Kern and Representative Flood, members of the two Congressional committees having immediate charge of our foreign relations, on the occasion of their secret midnight conference at the White House over the issue of legislation to prevent Americans from taking passage for Europe on belligerent ships, especially those that are armed and thus are made warships.

At that conference the President, in a rage at the effrontery of his visitors, who dared assert their support to the principles contained in both the Gore and McLemore resolutions, blurted out that the situation in Europe might soon demand of the United States to intervene in the great war on the side of the Entente Allies "in the highest interests of civilization." It is fair to presume, therefore, that Col. House, the mysterious, returned from Europe in a nimbus of Entente Alliance influence, which he left in the White House when he took his departure hence, after reporting to his chief on the occasion of his first visit.

J. P. Morgan returned from the other side of the Atlantic only a few days after the *Sussex* and *Englishman* affairs. Of course, it would never do for Morgan to visit the White House at such a threatening crisis. To have done so would have been tantamount to a declaration that Wilson desired to get a whiff of the "atmosphere" that he, too, had brought back from the blood-soaked fields of the Old World. But since the President had "atmosphered" House, the mysterious, before dispatching him to Europe, and the Colonel had in turn "atmosphered" the President when he had got back, how easy it was for Morgan to "atmosphere" his friend Dodge! Hence, all Washington realizes that vicariously through House and Dodge the President is now seeing the submarine questions through the eyes of J. P. Morgan.

That this is true is evidenced by more easily comprehensible circumstances. For instance, one of Morgan's companions on this last trip to Europe was John F. Harris, head of the stock brokerage firm of Harris, Winthrop & Co., whose offices are squarely across Broad Street, New York, from the Morgan house.

Harris, who made the bulk of his fortune as a partner of the late "Bet-you-a-million" John W. Gates, called all of his employees together soon after his return with Morgan and lectured them upon their duties as American citizens. Their chief duty, he flatly told them, was to support with their voice and vote the movement for military preparedness, and their next duty was to support the Presidential candidacy of Theodore Roosevelt, because, he told them, Roosevelt as President would never permit "the murder of American citizens on the high seas while they were in the peaceful pursuit of their business." Harris added that until he had gone to Europe and witnessed the trend of affairs in the war he had never thought that he would ever be able to bring himself to support Roosevelt for President.

IN the light of these revelations is it not as plain as a pikestaff that House and Dodge were suddenly summoned to the White House after the *Sussex* and *Englishman* affairs to help devise a means for alienating the far-reaching influence of the Morgan financial group from the Roosevelt movement for President? And, also, isn't it as plain as a pikestaff that we may soon look for mighty grumblings from Wilson through Lansing over the *Sussex* and *Englishman* affairs? Harris, Morgan's traveling companion to and from Europe, declared upon his return that we "must get ready to fight Germany." The President had declared before Morgan's return that "the highest interests of civilization" might demand that the United States be plunged headlong into the bloody vortex of Europe in order to check the growing power of the Central Powers. But the Harris statement stirred renewed interest and determination in Administration circles. To lose the prospective support of the house of Morgan after all that had been done to secure it caused disappointment and discouragement. Morgan has learned of the House-Dodge visit to the White House before even this account of the "inside meaning" can appear in print.

What the effect of the negotiations, thus started, to convince Morgan and his affiliated interests that Wilson is more to be depended upon than Roosevelt to throw the influence of this government against the Central Powers remains to be seen. Dodge, of course, has made faithful transference of the latest White House "atmosphere" to Morgan, and will, of course, report the result back to the White House through Col. House, the mysterious.

GOSSIP ABOUT WORTH-WHILE BOOKS

(*The books may be procured through* THE FATHERLAND.)

PROFESSOR FERDINAND SCHEVILL, of the University of Chicago, has written a practical history of modern Germany. It is called "The Making of Modern Germany," price $1.25, and is published by A. C. McClurg & Co. Critics have hailed it as one of the best books written on the subject for a long time. The narration begins at the time of Germany's disintegration in the middle ages and shows how the present Empire logically developed into a commonwealth entirely responsive to the wishes of the people, nationally efficient and united.

* * * *

"GERMANY of To-Day," price $1.00, by George Stuart Fullerton, who holds the chair of philosophy at Columbia University, made a decided impression in Germany when it was published there. Now it has been brought out in fine style by The Bobbs-Merrill Company and bids fair to become one of the best sellers. It is not a book, however, for those people who dislike facts and actualities. The work was written after ten months' close observations of war conditions and over thirty years' familiarity with the German nation.

* * * *

FOUR million copies of a single book have been sold in Germany. "Hindenburg's March Into London" (75c. cloth, 50c. paper) is the title of this record best seller. It depicts in a powerful way the downfall of Great Britain. In London the first large translated edition of this remarkable story was eagerly snapped up and edition after edition is now being sold there. "Hindenburg's March Into London" is beginning to march through this country and promises to rival its success abroad.

* * * *

"HYPHENATIONS," by Herman Ridder, contains the admirable English column which Herman Ridder used to conduct in the New York *Staats-Zeitung*. The book is a monument to the genius of a great man. For in these daily talks Herman Ridder sounded the key-note of sanity and genuine Americanism. When the Tory press frothed at the mouth for war and preached the doctrine of race hatred, Herman Ridder's voice was like one crying in the wilderness. He was assisted in this work by his brilliant son Bernard Ridder and Hamilton Butler, who now have charge of the English column.

WHAT AN ENGLISHMAN THOUGHT OF GERMAN EDUCATION IN 1842

"THE Germans deserve in nothing greater thanks from mankind than for their efforts in behalf of education. For their deep and sagacious inquiries into its real nature and true objects; for their planning and organizing an effective system; for their admirable classification of the schools; their internal arrangement—but far above all, for the extension of them to the whole population. They have been the first to exhibit the true thankfulness for the blessing of knowledge, by making, as far as their power extended, all mankind partakers with them. In this respect they have been the first to act on the great Christian maxim, of doing as you would be done by, of loving your neighbor as yourself."

(From "The Rural and Domestic Life of Germany," by William Howitt. Publishers—Longman, Brown, Green & Longmans, London, 1842.)

Behind the Scenes at the Capital

(Special Correspondence of THE FATHERLAND.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 4th.—Two things stand out clearly from a background of miscellaneous events. Morgan, the British munitions agent for the United States, is now lined up as the backer of Wilson with all his Wall Street affiliations and incalculable power, financial and political, and the Washington air is charged with strong potentialities of war with Germany.

The lull that set in after the Gore and McLemore episodes in Congress forebodes further trouble. The influential friends of the Allies in both political camps have been gathering force for a new assault on our neutrality. It is not loud-mouthed agitators like George Haven Putnam that need be feared, but the underground workers in the cause of intervention, headed and directed by Morgan and the Wall Street crowd.

Morgan apparently is playing the Colonel a trick. Roosevelt is said to have placed his reliance on the Morgan interests from the day he mysteriously recanted his neutrality views in the *Outlook* and began to denounce Germany for invading Belgium. The Morgan interests were to back him in his campaign for a third term. But Morgan is not a sentimentalist. The Big Interests quietly canvassed the situation and discovered that the Colonel, if nominated, would certainly be defeated. It did not take long to transfer the Big Interests to Wilson, where they now are. Possibly Roosevelt is still under the impression that he will have this valuable backing, but he will soon have a rude awakening.

The Morgan interests are back of Wilson, and they are for war with Germany. And for very specific reasons.

* * * *

The story has to do with the ubiquitous Col. E. M. House, who was sent by the President to Berlin and London to report on the situation. It seems that he obtained something in the nature of an outline of the terms on which Germany was prepared to make peace. The correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* at Washington got an inkling of what Col. House told the President, but he had facts and theories so mixed that his statements were promptly repudiated by the White House and State Department. What Col. House heard in Berlin about terms of peace sent him post-haste to England.

From confidential sources the general outlines of Germany's peace terms are represented to contemplate no vital damage to France, no dismemberment and no Belgian annexation.

Germany will hold the Baltic Provinces to Riga and will withdraw from France as soon as France realizes that with the loss of Verdun her fate is sealed and it is time to come to terms. Germany has expressed her intention to act very tenderly toward her Gallic enemy and is prepared to treat with her in a most chivalrous manner. I will not enter into farther details at this time unless events bear out some portions of the story that cannot be authoritatively verified.

What Col. House is reported to have stated in London regarding his visit to the German capital had the effect of a bombshell. It suddenly became apparent that if Germany and France concluded a separate peace, England would be left to pay a staggering indemnity to reimburse Germany for her cost of the war. France would be spared the payment of a share of this sum, but England would be financially ruined.

* * * *

Our own Morgan was promptly drawn into consultation. Morgan and the British cabinet are substantially one, and Morgan represents high officials as well as vast economic interests. The question arose that if Great Britain was left to pay the fiddler, how could she repay the $500,000,000 war loan which was taken by Schwab and the Morgan banks, the alarmed public refusing to share in it? Remember that this represents but a fraction of the investments of the Morgan interests in Great Britain's war. Italy was ready to quit; Russia was rendered powerless by Hindenburg's army. Only Great Britain remained practically unscathed by physical wounds such as are draining France.

A general alarm was sounded. It was up to the United States to save Wall Street, and in saving Wall Street to save Great Britain. Germany must be destroyed! And Morgan threw over Roosevelt and lined up behind the administration with all his munitions makers and all his banks.

The talk here is among those who ought to know, that the reports brought to London by Col. House led to the recent conference of diplomatic representatives of all the Allies in Paris, where the assurance was given that the United States would be embroiled in the war in another month. This is said to have buoyed up the hope of France and Italy, almost ready to make peace, but Prime Minister Asquith was compelled to go to Italy to deliver personal assurances to this effect, as Italy had lost faith in Salandra and his cabinet. Thus bloodshed continues on assurances based on promises that this country will come to the aid of the Allies.

It is a fight for survival. Sentiment has ceased to enter into the question. Morgan must be saved, or thousands of those who have blindly pinned their faith to the House of Morgan will be irreparably damaged. The entire political system of the United States must be enlisted to stave off this calamity. We must go to war with the Central Powers. Morgan's Wall Street interests demand it.

* * * *

Morgan's alliance with the Wilson administration is openly discussed in inner circles amid great rejoicing, and the first step to break with the Central Powers is already given a definite date. High army officers have received intimations to be ready. The Mexican situation is regarded so well in hand that no apprehensions are felt of possible complications. By the last day of April the mobilization orders are said to be due unless unforeseen circumstances interfere. This information comes from cabinet and military sources, and Wall Street has been informed of what is going on.

According to reliable information, which is generally credited in newspaper circles here, Col. House, during a recent visit in Wall Street, declared that "war with Germany is unavoidable." In a short time, perhaps a few days, the first war-like note may be expected from the White House or State Department. It may be on account of the *Sussex* disaster. It may be on some other pretext. But unless there are wholly unexpected developments in the meantime, the attempt will be made to sweep Congress off its feet, and such a clamor will be artificially raised through the Northcliffe press in this country that war between Germany and the United States will become truly "unavoidable."

Tremendous pressure is daily being brought to bear on Congress to whip it into line with this policy. One member distinctly mentioned the administration in a letter to a constituent, which I am permitted to copy by the recipient. He wrote: "You have no idea what pressure the administration, the munitions manufacturers and the various leagues they support are bringing on members of Congress to persuade them to their way of thinking."

* * * *

Can nothing be done to avert the impending calamity? The last hope is Congress. Now more than ever the representatives of the people should hear from every voter who does not want to see the United States drawn into a war waged and justified by the demands of a powerful clique of politicians and financiers willing to coin the blood of American youths into dividends on their investments. If events bear out this gloomy view of the near future it will be asked, What will be the result?

I asked a member of the House on one of the leading committees what the effect of a war would be apt to exercise on the country. He said:

"Obviously Germany would sink every vessel afloat, and instead of rendering humanity a service, we should be adding to the terrors of the conflict. She would have no reason to feel the slightest restraint in availing herself of her U-boat policy to the last limit. But if President Wilson is deliberately forcing us into the war he cannot possibly have calculated its effect on the people of the United States. It would be the greatest crime in all history. It would be

a tragedy that could be justified only if Germany had attacked us and wantonly sunk ships carrying the American flag. England and France are at war with her, and she is sinking English and French ships, as we would do under similar circumstances. She has agreed to every suggestion made by our State Department while England has rejected every offer to bring the war within the field of international law. If we entered this war the President would bring the greatest calamity upon his own country. We could do nothing or very little to help the Allies, but all the brutalities of war, from riots to concentration camps, would be brought upon the American people. Wounds would be struck that never can heal, and every town and city would see disorders, neighbor arraigned against neighbor, wife against husband, sister against brother. The prospect is simply appalling. We should be uprooting the very fibres of our own existence. And what for? To oblige Morgan and his Wall Street interests? I cannot fathom such infamy." F. F. S.

THE JEWISH BAZAAR

RECENTLY, at a great mass meeting held at Carnegie Hall, nearly $1,000,000 was collected for the Jewish war sufferers. This huge sum was donated by the wealthy and representative Jews of New York City. It was a splendid manifestation of their patriotism and generosity. On April 2d the Jewish Bazaar at the Grand Central Palace closed its doors. In one week's time over $140,000 was taken in. This money came chiefly from the very poorest section of the Jewish element in New York. Those who could little afford it cheerfully contributed their mite to aid the victims of Russian savagery and barbarism. The Bazaar eloquently revealed the essential democracy of the Jewish community. All classes co-operated with unselfish zeal to make the undertaking a success. Hy Mayer's cartoon on THE FATHERLAND cover for this week proves that the Czar's hypocrisy is fully appreciated by the Jewish intelligence.

THE NATIONAL AID SOCIETY—AND WHY IT DESERVES YOUR SUPPORT

THE National Aid Society, although in existence only two months, has already donated $5,000 to the German Red Cross, $2,000 to the Austro-Hungarian Red Cross, $1,200 for a Hindenburg Home in Ragnit, $1,000 for war prisoners, $1,000 to the Bazaar Fund, $500 for the German Blind Home and in many other ways has helped the war sufferers of the Central Powers. This splendid organization is under the protectorate of Ambassador Bernstorff and Baron Erich Zwiedinek and its board of directors include such well-known men as Rudolph Erbsloeh, Rev. Dr. Wm. Schoenfeld, Dr. Hugo Schweitzer, Charles Koster, Dr. Max Winher and Ewald Hecker.

The society is now bending all its energies to collect $100,000. In order to help raise this sum National Aid Society stamps have been issued and all sympathizers with the brave war sufferers abroad are earnestly urged to purchase a liberal supply of these symbols of charity and appreciation. Remember the thousands who have freely given their lives for the great cause of the Central Powers. Remember the great sacrifices made by your brothers in the old Fatherland and do your duty. Every little bit counts. Send all donations to The National Aid Society, 50 Union Square, New York City.

GENERAL HINDENBURG WANTS THIRTY DOLLARS

THE Hindenburg Fund for the benefit of the wounded under the command of Germany's mightiest soldier lacks $30.00 to make a round one thousand marks. We have already forwarded to him 1,500 marks. As soon as we get $30.00 more we shall send him 1,000 marks. Contribute to this worthy cause. Show your appreciation by sending something—no matter how little. Forward all donations to Mr. R. O. Veller, care THE FATHERLAND, 1123 Broadway, New York City.

Thoughts of a "GENTLY HAZED" AMERICAN

IF it is true that all is well that ends well Russia must be extremely happy. For she has to all purposes been well ended.

FRANCE has again "won" at Verdun. Papa Joffre will presently be demoted as a sign of French appreciation.

IN the New York office of the Department of State, 2 Rector Street, there hangs a single picture on the wall. It is, however, neither the picture of Lincoln nor Washington but an excellent likeness of King George of England. We wonder why.

WE understand that the captains of British merchantmen are instructed to carry along on their trips pieces of bronze. This is then used as evidence proving that a German submarine has torpedoed another English vessel.

ERNEST SCHILLER captured a whole crew of 56 Englishmen and their ship with only two revolvers. It is not certain whether Schiller is a descendant of the great German poet or not, but the Englishmen will not allow him to set up the plea of poetic license.

THE Mexico City *Heraldo* reported that Villa had captured Texas and that President Wilson and family were in full flight to Canada. Must be the Mexican edition of the New York *Herald*.

OUR country is at war, and as yet not a single member of Major George Haven Putnam's American Rights Committee has enlisted.

THE *Evening Telegram* considers the German campaign against Verdun as a personal insult to Mr. Bennett.

THE New York *Tribune*, the personal American organ of Lord Ward, Chief Equerry to King George, has despaired of rousing the sluggish Americans to take sides with the Allies. Some time ago it commented editorially as follows: "For many thousands of Americans the battle line of the Allies is the frontier of their hopes and faith. Englishmen frequently mistake such statements for expressions of the sentiment of America as a whole. It is not this. It is not more than the expression of the feelings of a minority, too small to influence an election or enlist a government."

FOR loyalty to the King, some New Englanders can give cards and spades to the King's horseshoer.

A CLEVELAND capitalist, Robert R. Rhodes, recently donated $50,000 to the German Home for the Aged. He didn't donate a cent to George Haven Putnam's American Rights Committee.

HERE is a good story for the readers of this column. It is taken from the joke department of the Detroit *Free Press*. "George Sylvester Viereck," remarks our esteemed contemporary, "said at a saengerfest that the banks think they've got a good thing in this war loan to the Allies. They think they've got a regular raspberry. But when the Allies are smashed by the invincible battalions of the Fatherland, then their raspberry will be like the case of the little boy who came to his mother and said soberly:

"'Mother, have raspberries got legs?'

"'No, my child,' the mother answered. 'Why?'

"'Because, if they haven't,' said he, 'I've swallowed a caterpillar.'"

THE MILWAUKEE BAZAAR NETS $200,000

IN a recent issue THE FATHERLAND made the statement that the Milwaukee Bazaar had collected $125,000 for the needy in stricken Europe. We have just learned that the figures quoted were wrong and that fully $200,000 had been donated by Milwaukee to the great work. We take pleasure in rectifying our error.

EDITORIALS

NEW YORK, APRIL 12, 1916

ADDING INSULT TO INJURY

AS the campaign waxes hot, we shall hear more tributes to Germany from Oyster Bay. Already Roosevelt missionaries inform us that, in spite of his violent diatribes against the Germans, Mr. Roosevelt at heart is far closer to the German spirit than any other candidate for the Presidency. Meanwhile, Mr. Roosevelt, coyly receptive to the German American vote, writes articles for the *Evening Mail* and the *Metropolitan Magazine*, lauding German efficiency. Everybody knows that Mr. Roosevelt's progressive program was "made in Germany." We have stated more than once that Bismarck was a greater Progressive than Mr. Roosevelt. The star of social justice rose in Germany, not in Oyster Bay.

We resent Mr. Roosevelt's compliments even more than his insults. The picture of the Rough Rider patronizing German culture is ludicrous. We need no such patron saint. We are not flattered by Mr. Roosevelt even if he speaks for our benefit with a German accent. We have no intention of voting for Mr. Roosevelt, even if he quotes the Nibelungenlied by the yard in the original German. We shall not even change our mind, if Mr. Roosevelt informs us for the *n*th time that one of his ancestors was among the founders of Germantown.

Before we even consider Mr. Roosevelt's eligibility we would like him to explain what he meant with the statement: "SHOOT THE HYPHEN IN THE BACK!" attributed to him by the New York *Herald*. We would like him to explain his somersault on the question of Belgium: why he first approved of Mr. Wilson's attitude and then, in need of an issue, spitefully attacked him. We want him to explain his betrayal of Corea and his violation of the small republic of Panama in the light of his utterances on Belgium. But even if he answers all these questions, we shall not be satisfied. We are interested to know why Mr. Roosevelt is anti-German, but we would like to know even more why he is anti-American.

Before Mr. Roosevelt asks for the support of German Americans, let him explain why in eighteen months he has been silent on the infamies inflicted daily upon this country by the Allies. His sympathy for Belgium, if sincere, may do credit to his heart, but his submission to the British blockade of American harbors and to British violations of American laws is an impeachment of his American patriotism. Time and again we have pointed to incidents of British ruthlessness and British lawlessness, but instead of "taking his own part," the courageous Rough Rider has taken a coward's part; instead of "fearing God," he has given every evidence of his fear of Great Britain. President Wilson at least has protested, not once, but several times, against British encroachments upon the sovereignty of the United States, but not a word of protest have we heard from Sagamore Hill.

If Mr. Roosevelt is not actuated by cowardice, then he wilfully connives with the traitors in our midst who are plotting to restore the "Lost Colonies" to Great Britain. Before Mr. Roosevelt has the impudence to ask for the votes of the American people, irrespective of racial descent, let him explain these things. Let him explain why he fawns upon Tory politicians more British than the British in their antagonism to American institutions, whom he himself in imperishable phrases has branded as the unscrupulous tools of predatory wealth. Let him explain his intimacy with men who drink "loyal" toasts to the King of England. Why is Root in favor of his candidacy? What are his relations with Bacon and Choate, Lodge and Morgan? What part in his campaign is played by the financial agents of Great Britain? To what extent is the Munitions Trust concerned in his fortunes?

WITH MALICE AFORETHOUGHT

WHAT does the State Department mean by giving out piecemeal the reports of minor American consuls, made without investigations, merely on the say-so of French and English officials, informing the country that the *Sussex* was hit by a German torpedo? It is not the custom of a civilized nation, desiring to maintain friendly relations, to publish confidential reports of this nature, fragmentary in character, until all the evidence has been carefully sifted. What was the intention of the State Department, when, with malice aforethought, it flaunted these dispatches upon the front pages of the munition press? Was it to prepare public opinion against Germany for Mr. Wilson's premeditated interference on the side of the Allies? If so, it dismally failed of its purpose. It is evident to-day that the *Sussex* was not torpedoed by Germany. But even if it had been torpedoed, and torpedoed intentionally, public opinion in the United States would have no patience with Mr. Wilson's plan to come to the rescue of England. War with Germany may not be "ungrateful" to Mr. Wilson, to use the President's own phrase in his conversation with members of Congress. It is decidedly "ungrateful" to the American people. Or was the submarine controversy reopened to distract the attention of the country from the Mexican mess? In this case, too, the plot miscarried. The ruse is too obvious. And Villa's men shoot too well.

THE PLAIN DUTY OF CONGRESS

WOODROW WILSON regards Congress as decidedly inconvenient. Woodrow Wilson would like to play the dictator as the Presidential campaign draws near. It is the plain duty of Congress to remain in session while peril of war hovers over our heads, even if this does not coincide with Mr. Wilson's pet constitutional theories. The fathers of the Republic wisely intended Congress as a check on the Executive. Such a check was never needed more than at this time. If Congress had been in session when the *Lusitania* was sunk the entire submarine controversy would have been settled long ago on the basis of Mr. Lansing's recent note on armed merchantmen so scornfully rejected by the Allies. If Congress were not in session at present, the United States would probably be at war with the Central Powers. The moment Congress adjourns the sinister element, which is planning the participation of the United States in the war on the side of England, will gain

ascendancy at the White House. Woodrow Wilson represents a minority of the voters. Congress alone represents every element of our population. Congress alone represents you. To Congress we must look for genuine Americanism, for wisdom and moderation. Write to your Congressmen in this sense. Demand that they shall not abandon the ship of state in this perilous hour.

ENGLAND'S REPLIES TO THE AMERICAN PROTEST

WHILE Great Britain has not deigned to reply to Mr. Wilson's protest against the infringement of American rights by the Allies, she has at least indirectly stated her answer, by a slap in the face. She has barred from Great Britain and her colonies all American goods except those she desires to purchase, and by the order in council promulgated last week she has entirely wiped out the distinction between conditional and absolute contraband. What is more, in spite of our protest, she has extended her indefensible long distance blockade of Hamburg to a long distance blockade of all neutral countries contiguous to Germany with which we are doing business.

It is possible that Sweden may obtain special exemptions from this order in council, because Great Britain knows that Sweden is prepared to go to war for her rights. Holland, though cowed and terrorized, is gathering her military resources to defend her independence against the Allies. Hence Holland, too, may obtain what she desires from the Mistress of the Seas. We alone, shamefully cringing, dare not even squirm under the heel of England's tyranny. No, instead of voicing our protest by an embargo on arms and food, our Tories openly solicit an alliance with Great Britain to rectify the "mistake" of our forefathers in 1776. We have reason to believe that the President looks upon this movement as "not ungrateful." But perhaps the President will change his mind as he has changed his mind before, if Congress exercises its prerogative as a co-ordinate branch of the Government.

The country will not support a one-sided policy. We cannot judge any violation of international law on the part of either group of belligerents by itself. We cannot condemn Germany's submarine campaign without equally condemning these lawless actions of Great Britain which call for such desperate reprisals. If the Administration insists upon handicapping Germany in every possible manner while protesting merely as a matter of form against Great Britain's repudiation of the Declaration of London, we shall appeal to Congress over the head of the President. We shall grant to his Administration neither respect nor support, but shall fight it tooth and nail. We shall defeat its candidates at the polls and proclaim its infamy from the house tops. But if the Administration will stand up for American rights against Great Britain as energetically as against the Central Powers no right-minded citizen will refuse to indorse whatever measures may be necessary for the good of the commonwealth.

LOUIS D. BRANDEIS

IF it was the intention of President Wilson to appease the German American element by nominating Brandeis for the Supreme Court, he was sorely mistaken. We are not for Brandeis, in spite of the enemies he has made. At the outbreak of the war the would-be justice formally resigned from the German Society of Boston with the explanation that he found himself "out of sympathy" with modern Germany. We do not know whether Mr. Brandeis took this step to ingratiate himself with the President or because such was indeed his conviction; in any case, we find ourselves entirely out of sympathy with Mr. Brandeis.

AVE ATQUE VALE

DEATH, which is reaping such dreadful harvests in Europe, is dealing most unkindly with German American publishers. A very short time ago we had to deplore the loss of Herman Ridder, the great editor of the *Staats-Zeitung*, and Edward L. Pretorius of the *Westliche Post*; and now C. B. Wolffram, editor and publisher of the German *Herold*, has been struck down in the midst of a busy life. His death is a calamity not only to Americans of German descent, but to the nation at large, for never was our country more in need of the sane advice and sound Americanism which made his life an inspiration to others. His attitude as expressed in his personal conversation as well as in his newspapers was such as to win respect even from those who opposed him. He was conciliatory where conciliation was possible, but he never surrendered a principle. Much as he deplored violent agitation he combatted with all the might that was in him the Anglo-American conspiracy against the independence of the United States. While Herman Ridder was the leader of the Democratic wing of the German American population, C. B. Wolffram represented the Republican element in the East. He was one of the special ambassadors sent by President Taft to Germany in order to present a replica of the Steuben monument to the Kaiser. If he were with us still his word would no doubt weigh heavily in the councils of the Republican party against those in favor of the nomination of any candidate whose Americanism or whose neutrality is open to question. We may, however, safely predict that his newspapers will continue to be edited along the lines laid down by their founder and that their voice will not be ignored.

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THE boasts of confidence in an ultimate military victory, which were so plentiful in the British press during the last year, have subsided, and now misgivings are apparent as to the ability of Britain to outlast the financial resourcefulness of her great rival. The London *Statist*, the leading financial weekly published in England, in an editorial on "The Depreciation of the Mark," in its issue of March 11th says:

"If Germany were to win a great victory her credit would at once bound up, for her creditors would again believe that her enemies, whenever peace is made, would be compelled to pay the whole cost of the war; whereas, if the enemies of Germany gain the upper hand, the universal conviction will gradually come to be that Germany will be ruined, and that her credit will be worth little." THE FACTS BEING SO, IT WILL BE WELL FOR OUR READERS NOT TO GULP DOWN WHAT IS SO OFTEN ASSERTED AND SO GENERALLY BELIEVED. THAT THE DEPRECIATION OF THE MARK IS EVIDENCE THAT GERMANY IS BEING FINANCIALLY EXHAUSTED. IT IS QUITE POSSIBLE THAT IN REALITY SHE IS BEING EXHAUSTED, BUT IT IS ALSO POSSIBLE THAT SHE IS STILL A LONG WAY FROM EXHAUSTION.

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main insured, especially if he has anyone dependent on him.

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K. D., Joplin, Mo.—I cannot advise you to surrender your Mutual policy if it has only three years to run. You would be sacrificing some advantages, which would merely accrue to the benefit of the company. No, get the full benefit from your policy before leaving the company.

G. K., Allentown, Pa.—Yes, for the first eight months of the fiscal year, Reading has increased its surplus 100 per cent. The company's earnings show in steady increases over the same months of the previous year.

M. M., Newark, N. J.—It is impossible to say with certainty. It is true that there is a report that the dividend rate on Kennecott Copper may be increased.

A. S., New London, Conn.—The company is regarded very favorably. It appears to have good prospects, and I see nothing to discountenance an investment in the securities.

A. X., Baltimore, Md.—The Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Company is a subsidiary of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, and is a well managed property. There is extreme competition in its territory, and that is one of the reasons why the dividend prospects on the common shares are not bright. It would be well, however, to have patience and not to dispose of your stock at this time.

Miss A. M., Brooklyn, N. Y.—The Bank for Savings and the Irving Savings Institution were not members of the Morgan syndicate, but they are non-committal in their replies to inquiries whether they invested in the Morgan loan, or permit the use of their surplus funds for loans and credits to the Allies. Most of the trustees of the Bank for Savings are directors in Morgan syndicate institutions.

I would, therefore, recommend that you deposit with either the German Savings Bank, Broadway, Brooklyn, or the German Savings Bank, Fourteenth Street, New York City, which do not permit the use of their funds for discreditable purposes.

X. Y. Z., Rochester, N. Y.—The Morgan syndicate banks and bankers in Rochester are as follows: Alliance Bank, Traders' Bank of Rochester, Security Trust Company and Ford & Enos. These are the ones that participated in the underwriting of the Anglo-French loan.

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T. J. M., Atlanta, Ga.—The company in question is not connected with the Morgan group. It is one of the Standard Oil subsidiaries.

TERRITORIAL SECURITIES

By Louis Viereck

(Staff Correspondent of THE FATHERLAND *in Berlin)*

IT may be appropriate to point out what territory the belligerents had lost after sixteen months of warfare.

Germany lost to France in the Upper Alsace (Department of Belfort) about 950 square Kilometers, Austria-Hungary to Italy about 1,400, and to Russia in Eastern Galicia about 6,500.

The Central Powers, therefore, lost together to the enemy about 8,850 square kilometers. On the other hand, they and the Bulgars gained 399,150 square kilometers, viz.:

The kingdom of Serbia comprising 80,000 square kilometers.

Part of Poland and Russia comprising 260,000 square kilometers.

Part of Northern France comprising 30,000 square kilometers.

Part of Belgium comprising 29,000 square kilometers.

Part of Montenegro comprising 150 square kilometers.

That means that in Europe the Allies lost fifty times as much as the Central Powers. We leave out of consideration the German colonial territory taken by the Japs, Australians and Britons, also the so-called "conquests" made by Italy at Valona (Albanian Coast) and by France and Britain at Saloniki, the Greek Islands and Gallipoli. The latter are unimportant territorial acquisitions; moreover, Albania and Greece are not belligerent but neutral countries, and the Allies have abandoned the Turkish strip along the Dardanelles.

The Central Powers have taken 400,000 square kilometers of European land from the Allies, and even America would not despise an area of more than 150,000 English square miles. The States of New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont altogether comprise about 160,365 square kilometers (New York, 49; Pennsylvania, 45; Maine, 33, etc.).

Hence the European area in question is about as big as the State of New York, New England and Pennsylvania taken together if we except the city of New York. The Central Powers have every reason to be satisfied with their territorial acquisition up to date.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912,

of THE FATHERLAND, published weekly at New York, N. Y., for April 1, 1916.

State of New York, County of New York.

Before me, a Notary Public, in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared George Sylvester Viereck, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the editor of THE FATHERLAND and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher, THE FATHERLAND Corporation, 1123 Broadway, New York City; Editor, George Sylvester Viereck, 1123 Broadway, New York City; Managing Editor, George Sylvester Viereck, 1123 Broadway, New York City; Business Manager, Walter W. Stake, 1123 Broadway, New York City.

2. That the owners are:

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3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

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